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FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

DISCOURSES ON DAVILA.——No. XVIII.

L'un et l'autre parti cruel également,
Ainſi que dans le crime, eſt dans l'aveuglement.

IN the aſſembly, convention, caucus, or conſpiracy, at Ardres, call it by which name you will, the Prince de Condé, the Vidâme de Chartres, Dandelot and others, of a character more irritable and violent, were of opinion, that without leaving to the Guiſes the time to augment their credit and their forces, they ſhould fly to arms as the remedy the moſt expeditious and the moſt efficacious.

"In vain," ſaid they, "ſhall we wait for the King of his own motion to determine, to reſtore us the rank which is our right. This Prince, incapable of deciding for himſelf, will never come out of that lethargy, in which he has been ſtupified from his infancy. Governed by his mother and the Guiſes, he will never dare to re-demand the power which he has ſo blindly abandoned to them. How can the juſt complaints of the Princes of the blood, and the nobles, the beſt affectioned to the welfare of the ſtate, ever reach the ear of a monarch, who, even in the ſervice of his perſon, is conſtantly ſurrounded with ſpies, ſtationed by his miniſters and ſold to their tyranny? What dependance can we have, on the reſolutions of a Prince, to whom they will repreſent our requiſitions under the blackeſt colours, and the odious appellations of revolts, conſpiracies, and plots? Can we hope that the Queen mother and the Guiſes will diſmiſs themſelves, in favor of their enemies and rivals, from a part of that power which has coſt them ſo much labor and ſo many artifices? This expectation would be more chimerical than the former. Men do not weakly abandon an authority, which they have once uſurped with ſo much boldneſs. Whoever arrives, by ſlow and ſecret intrigues, to unlawful power, enjoys it haughtily, and preſerves it at all hazards. The power and authority of the laws, may impoſe on private perſons; but they give way to force, which alone decides the rights and intereſts of Princes, So much reſerve and timidity on our part, will only ſerve to augment the confidence and temerity of our enemies. To begin by complaining, would be to ſound an alarm before an attack, and to advertiſe our competitors to put themſelves on their guard. The promptitude of execution, alone decides the ſucceſs of great enterprizes. Sloth and irreſolution, debaſes the courage, enervates the forces, and loſes the opportunity which flies ſo rapidly away. Let us haſten then to take arms, and overwhelm our enemies before they have time to collect themſelves; and let us not ruin our own hopes and projects, by cowardly precautions, and unſeaſonable delays."

The King of Navarre, the Admiral, the Prince of Portien and the Secretary of the Conſtable in the name of his maſter, rejected with horror, counſels ſo extreme, and propoſed remedies leſs violent. "Whatever proteſtations we may make," they replied, "that we take arms only to deliver the King from the tyranny of ſtrangers, and that we aſpire not to his authority, our conduct will be ill interpreted. All good Frenchmen, religiouſly attached to the perſon of the King, will ſee our enterprize with indignation. Is it permitted to ſubjects to lay violence or conſtraint on their ſovereign, under any pretext or for any reaſon whatever? Do the laws of the kingdom authorize us, to force our maſter, to conſide to us, any portion of his authority? He has paſſed his fourteenth year, and ought no longer to be in tutelage. Thus our pretenſions, formed only on decency, propriety and ſimple equity, had better be urged with delicacy and moderation, than by ways ſo violent as thoſe of arms. By employing the means which prudence and addreſs may ſuggeſt to us, let us not deſpair of gaining on the inclinations of the Queen mother. As ſoon as ſhe can ſee her ſafety in our party, we ſhall ſee the power of the Guiſes diſſolve, and we ſhall open to ourſelves a way, equally honorable and eaſy to the execution of our deſigns. The Princes of Lorrain have had, hitherto, no obſtacle in their way: perhaps when they ſee a formidable oppoſition ariſing, they will determine to cede to us a part in the government. We will then avail ourſelves of opportunities, to ſecure us againſt the dangers which threaten us, and the outrages with which they overbear us. Is it not better to be ſatisfied with reaſonable conditions, than to expoſe all to the inconſtancy of fortune, and the hazardous deciſion of arms? Have we in France, forces to oppoſe to our lawful ſovereign? What ſuccour can we expect from foreign powers, who have lately renewed their alliances with the King? To take arms at preſent, would be to precipitate the houſe of Bourbon into the deepeſt misfortunes, rather than to open to us, an honorable reception into the government." This laſt ſentiment prevailed, and it was reſolved that the King of Navarre, as the chief of the houſe, and the firſt Prince of the blood, ſhould repair to Court, and negotiate with the Queen mother, and endeavor to obtain ſome part in the adminiſtration of government, for himſelf, and for his brothers and partiſans, the governments and dignities of which they had been deprived, or others equivalent.

(To be continued.)

PHILOSOPHICAL REFLECTIONS
ON THE LATE
REVOLUTION IN FRANCE,
AND THE CONDUCT OF
THE DISSENTERS IN *ENGLAND*;
IN A LETTER TO
THE REV. DR. PRIESTLEY.

By J. COURTENAY, Esq. M. P.

QUO, QUO SCELESTI RUITIS?——Hor.

London, printed 1790.

CONTINUATION.

A CENTURY ago, an attempt to violate the ſhred of a prieſt's garment would have been deemed the higheſt impiety;—but that happy period is long paſt. A new ſect of philoſophers has brought all the preſent calamities on France, by inſidiouſly varying and adapting their writings to the taſte, and comprehenſion, of all ranks of ſociety. They have perverted their underſtandings and corrupted their morals, by fatally perſuading them that juſtice and benevolence were the eſſential duties of man, and that without bewildering themſelves in the teazing perplexities and inextricable myſteries of theology, they ſhould "look through nature up to nature's God." They have rent the ſacred veil aſunder, and falſely and preſumptuouſly *taught*, that all power originates from the people;—that Kings are only the firſt magiſtrates of the ſtate, and indebted to the meaneſt peaſant for the ſplendour, magnificence, and majeſty that ſurrounded them; and that the greateſt and meaneſt ſubject ſhould be equally bound, and equally protected by the laws. Under the ſpecious pretext of checking and expoſing ſuperſtition and bigotry, they have profanely maintained, that the ordination of the prieſt does not alter the nature of the man; and that the ſole utility of his function conſiſts in inſtructing the people in the moral and ſocial duties of life. They have calumniated the ambaſſadors of Heaven, by charging them with having monopoliſed a third of the landed revenue of the kingdom, by artfully working on the conſciences of the weak and credulous, and extorting from them on the bed of ſickneſs, and even at the hour of death, a ſhare of their property, as a propitiation of their ſins. Their avowed principles, ſay theſe apoſtles of impiety, their uniform practice, the very ſpirit of their profeſſion, mark them as implacable enemies to ſcience, philoſophy, and intellectual liberty. A conſtellation of genius ſeemed united in propagating theſe dangerous atheiſtical tenets. They were diffuſed in every ſpecies of writing, and the dulcet poiſon was greedily imbibed in every part of Europe. The moſt poignant ridicule, the fineſt ſallies of wit, the moſt brilliant traits of imagination, threw a falſe luſtre over this deceptious ſyſtem. The pernicious dogmas of their ſchools, captivated the attention, and were conveyed to the heart in the enchanting page of a novel, amidſt the feigned adventures and paſſionate endearments of lovers. An article of faith was expoſed in an epigram; ſcepticiſm allured proſelytes by a *bon mot*; and creeds were confuted in a ſong. The luminous ſcrutiniſing genius of Monteſquieu; the ſplendid levity of Voltaire; the impaſſioned and faſcinating eloquence of Rouſſeau; the preciſion and depth of d'Alembert; the bold and acute inveſtigations of Boulanger; the daring paradoxical ſpirit of Helvetius; the majeſtic ſublimity of the ſyſtematic Buffon; the profound aſtronomical reſearches of Bailly; the captivating elegance of Marmontel; the impreſſive condenſed thoughts of Diderot;—all theſe with combined force aſſailed and unſettled the conſecrated opinions of ages. The venerable Gothic ſtructure was ſhaken from its very foundation; the ſacred edifice is now laid low, and the madneſs of democracy has vainly dedicated a temple to liberty on its ruins.

And are we not at this inſtant menaced with ſimilar calamities, by a dangerous combination of fanatical literati? Have not our prophetical Elijahs obſerved a cloud in the eaſt, pregnant with inflammatory particles, and juſt ready to burſt on this devoted land?—But to drop the metaphor. Has not a *catechiſm* gone forth, teaching us, that churches are houſes built of wood and ſtone, which do not change their nature, though rendered holy by thoſe ſanctimonious ceremonies which the hierarchy have ordained? Are we not likewiſe told, that neither epiſcopacy nor tythes are of apoſtolic inſtitution; that biſhops are not choſen by the *people*, but appointed by the mockery of a royal *conge d'elire?*—Are we not told in this catechiſm, that the primitive church conſiſted ſolely of the people, their leaders, and the *miniſters* or *deacons?* Can you, Sir, then, have the effrontery to deny that the exalted character of the lords ſpiritual is depreciated, and their ſacred authority contemptuouſly treated, in this abominable catechiſm? Is it not recommended by a plotting and dangerous ſynod, conſiſting of four or five hundred turbulent heretical non-conformiſts, who proudly denominate themſelves the Eaſtern Aſſociation? Their enthſiaſtic zeal makes them truly formidable; their fame has gone forth into all lands. Their miſſionaries have excited tumults and inſurrections at Tibet and Conſtantinople; for they deteſt every mode of eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction, and equally hate the *Mufti*, the grand *Lama*, and the Archbiſhop of Canterbury. Have not theſe catechumenical lectures been tranſlated into all languages? Has not the preſent emperor of China iſſued an edict to have them ſeized and burnt, with every mark of ignominy, as containing ſeditious and irreligious doctrines, highly injurious to the rational and moral precepts of Confucius? The great inquiſitorial council of Japan have proceeded with their uſual vindictive impetuoſity, and have actually impaled ſix of thoſe miſchievous zealots, who were diſpatched by the Eaſtern Aſſociation, at an enormous expence, to diſperſe this alarming tract through every nation and country under Heaven! Nay, ſo inveterate is the malignancy of this ſynod, that they have lately made up this catechiſm into a ſpecific, which, agreeable to their accuſtomed cant, they call *ſpiritual regenerating* pills. Theſe are preſcribed to be taken by nurſes, and women during pregnancy; that children may ſuck in theſe curſed doctrines with their milk, the embrio ideas of infants be contaminated before they are born, and a new ſtimulative be added to original ſin. By this diabolical invention, faction, rebellion, and anarchy, may be diſſeminated over the globe, and the flouriſhing empires of China and Japan be overturned by a future generation of Arians, Socinians, Pelagians, Neceſſarians, Antinomians, and Materialiſts!

"*The babe ere yet he draws his vital breath,*
"Receives the lurking principles of death;
"The young diſeaſe, that muſt ſubdue at length,
"Grows with his growth, and ſtrengthens with his ſtrength."

If ſome vigorous and coercive meaſures are not adopted to check theſe audacious proceedings, I would not give *the* NIP *of a ſtraw* for our conſtitution, in church and ſtate.

From the firſt ages of Chriſtianity, celibacy in both ſexes has been eſteemed the ſublimity of virtue: its merit is derived from the difficulty we feel, in this frail ſtate of mortality, in reſiſting the inſtinctive impulſe of animal ſenſation. Hence, the monaſtic life became early the divine teſt of corporeal purity, celeſtial fervor, and ſpritual devotion. But theſe new reformers have raſhly abſolved both monks and nuns from the ſolemn vows by which they had devoted themſelves to heaven, and impiouſly encouraged them to abandon their peaceful and ſanctimonious retreats, and expoſe themſelves to the "pomps and vanities of this wicked world, and the ſinful luſts of the fleſh." However, it were well indeed if the miſchief ended here;—but alas! this fatal ſtep will eventually prove the ruin of England, as it is calculated on the moſt moderate computation, that the fleets and armies of France may ſoon be manned and recruited from this new ſource of population. Their manufactures and agriculture will no longer be diſtreſſed by a war,

as it may be carried on with vigor and facility without calling a ſingle man from the plough or loom. Our moſt experienced ſtateſmen, our wiſeſt patriots, our moſt enlightened ſenators, are convinced of this melancholy truth: The French Revolution is therefore generally execrated—and has only received the contemptible plaudits of an obſcure ſociety, compoſed of atheiſtical diſſenters, republican deiſts, and levelling free-thinkers, who impatiently long for the deſtruction of our civil and eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment.

The celebrated Mr. Necker has ſagaciouſly obſerved, that it daily became more requiſite than ever, to inculcate the general dictates of religion on the minds of the people, as the only effectual conſolation to ſupport them under the weight of oppreſſive, unequal, and impoveriſhing taxation. But the neceſſity of enforcing this pious doctrine is unhappily done away, as a redreſs of grievances, and a reſtoration of rights have already taken place—and it is a melancholy truth, that reverſionary felicity makes but a ſlight impreſſion on thoſe who have a proſpect of enjoying the comforts of this life. The celeſtial ſpecific ſo earneſtly recommended by Mr. Necker derives its vital efficacy from the exertions of arbitrary power, which compels us to purchaſe eternal joy by a few years miſery in this tranſitory ſtate of probation. The prieſthood, influenced by this ſacred motive, have ever been the zealous advocates of deſpotiſm, except when their own privileges and immunities are endangered—as in ſuch a predicament, they are precluded from exerciſing their own judgment, and only act as truſtees and delegates for the rights of heaven.

The late emporer, Joſeph the *Great*, who aſtoniſhed the world by the ſublimity of his genius and the grandeur of his actions, not adverting to this political axiom, ſeems to have committed a fatal error, in not conciliating the affections, and ſecuring the attachment of the church (and perhaps the law) before he commenced his comprehenſive and beneficent ſyſtem of government in the Auſtrian Netherlands.

TO BE CONTINUED.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Addreſs of a young Lady of ſifteen, on her leaving the Academy at Bethlehem, Penſylvania, June 1, 1790.

BY one of the moſt affectionate and attentive of parents was I placed here.—The days appointed by him, for the completion of my education, are numbered and finiſhed.

With a heart, overflowing with the tendereſt emotions, I now riſe to bid a long farewel to a neighborhood, from whom I have experienced the moſt conſtant and friendly offices: To a ſociety, who have as conſtantly covered all my faults with the mantle of love, as they have, with a friendly partiality, encouraged my progreſs, by magnifying my few improvements—to take a moſt reſpectful and dutiful leave of Teachers, from whom I have experienced every attention, and every kindneſs; to bid a final adieu to companions, to whom I feel myſelf bound with the ſtrongeſt cords of love and eſteem.

In taking leave of this peaceable, happy ſociety, I beg they would believe me truly grateful for their many pledges of affection; and fully ſenſible of the advantages I have enjoyed, in having my youth formed by ſuch examples of domeſtic economy—purity of morals, and reverence for religion.

In taking leave of you, my lovely and dear companions, I am ſupported by the pleaſing reflection, that the hill of ſcience you are now aſcending, preſents proſpects the moſt happily calculated to alleviate a ſeparation from your relations and homes; and that the road is planted with every flower, which, perhaps, it is poſſible for academic ground to nurſe. I ſpeak from experience, having preceded you in theſe rural ſcenes and ſcientific walks. Could I give form to fancy, or embody thought, each of you would be delighted with the picture my three year's ſtudy here has impreſſed on my mind.

My lovely companions! If life be the bounty of heaven, to enjoy it rationally, is certainly the firſt happineſs of humanity; to obſerve it with a virtuous delicacy, the peculiar felicity of our feeble, dependant ſex. We are not here managed to ride the whirlwind of thoughtleſs diſſipation. But in theſe calm retreats we are taught leſſons which dignify the character of our ſex—entitle us to reſpect in ſociety—and, if duly attended to, will have a happy influence in rendering us accompliſhed and agreeable companions.

Separated we ſoon ſhall be, by returning to our ſeveral homes; yet, by indulging a retroſpect of the ſciences we have here ſtudied together—of the pleaſure we have experienced in the company of each other; and the friendſhips we have here contracted and cemented—ſhall we not daily meet in this aſylum of peace and innocence? Wherever accident or circumſtances may place us, I doubt not, but it will be our daily petition, that the perſons of thoſe whoſe time has been ſo ſacredly devoted for our benefit, may forever be encircled with the rays of a divine benediction; and, that into a ſource whence we have derived ſo many advantages, a conſtant tide of peace, ſucceſs and happineſs, may forever roll!

Amiable and beloved Tutoreſſes! With what language ſhall I attempt to deſcribe the gratitude, with which my riſing boſom glows for all your tenderneſs and all your care? Were I an orator, and able to aſcend the higheſt ladder of eloquence, I ſhould there need an Adam to give names to ſenſations which no language can now expreſs.—If I have not improved, it cannot be charged to your neglect.—Should your partiality for me, ſuppoſe me bordering on an accompliſhment, it is but a ſmall return for your unremitted attentions.

It is not neceſſary I ſhould bring theſe, my lovely companions, in the arms of the love and friendſhip I feel for them, and preſent them to your care—they are already infolded in the boſom of your tendereſt affections. Could the perſonal virtues of teachers enſure them ſucceſs, there would not be one in this lovely circle but would anſwer the expectations, and even the moſt ſanguine wiſhes, of thoſe who have ſent them here for an education.—Theſe are not compliments laviſhed by vanity; but *truths* extorted by the juſtice due your characters as teachers.

If to form the tender mind to virtue, to ſcience and uſefulneſs, be of the firſt conſequence in ſociety, what praiſe is due him, who, with ſuch impartiality, abilities and attention, preſides in this large, and increaſing Academy?

Partial as I am, Rev. Sir, to this mode of education: warm as my boſom glows with reſpect and gratitude for your paternal and unceaſing care for my improvements, I have not riſen to diſguſt you with a catalogue of commendations, of which, few of your acquaintance—none of this ſociety, can be ignorant. That reſpect ou have taught me to entertain, for the moſt virtuous and deſerving, I feel for you.—The uſeful and moral precepts I have ſo often received from you, I will endeavor to carry with me into the world, and hope I may be able to improve upon them as I advance in life. Whilſt the finger of ſcience, ſo evidently points to this innocent ſublime retreat for the education of our ſex, may no demon of diſcord be permitted to enter theſe peaceful groves. May the roots of this tree of knowledge of good only, you are directing our feeble ſex to approach, be forever ſupported and enriched by the unſhaken ſoil of virtue, and its branches continually encircled by the rainbow of refined and uſeful ſcience.

To the late Director of this infant Academy, and his amiable lady, a tribute is due which I will not ſully by attempting to deſcribe.—Their places being ſo agreeably, and reſpectably filled, does not leſſen our love and eſteem for them, or with us, eclipſe a ray of the purity with which their characters forever ſhone. Had not an important demand in the church called them to a more elevated ſituation, pleaſing would it have been to this Academy could they have continued a charge, for which nature and education had ſo happily formed them. The winds, on whoſe wings our ſobs were wafted to Letitz, and the Lehigh with whoſe waters our tears were mingled, can witneſs to the grief and reluctance with which we bade them the laſt adieu. Their friendly images are too deeply engraved upon the tablet of our hearts for time to eraſe.—May the gentle breath of peace forever attend them!

I have now arrived at the moſt diſtreſſing ſcene, circumſtances have ever forced me to endure. —— —— ——

The curtain of ſeparation is now drawing ——————

I muſt bid you a long——perhaps with ſome of you it will be an eternal adieu.———May our ſeparating not break or weaken, but extend and ſtrengthen the cords of love and friendſhip with which we have here been bound.———To your own breaſts, my beloved and dear friends, I appeal for a deſcription of the ſenſations with which my boſom is now agitated.

With the ſincerity of a friend——the duty of a child——and love of a ſiſter I bid you all a final adieu!

O THAT no Virgin would incline an ear
To wild profeſſions from inconſtant youth,
But nobly ſcorn a ſentiment to hear,
That ſeems to laugh at innocence and truth.

For if no juſt diſpleaſure ſhe reveals,
Time will convince her dearly to her coſt,
That ſtep by ſtep the ſweet deluſion ſteals,
Till fame and honor are forever loſt.

The female mind may bid its terrors ceaſe,
Who never made her ſofter feelings known,
Nor fear a thought deſtructive to her peace,
While prudence tells her to conceal her own.

But if, alas! In ſome unguarded hour,
Erom this advice ſhe madly ſhould depart,
She gives her lover an unbounded pow'r
To wound her honor and to break her heart.

In vain the fair to ſuch a criſis drove,
In ſenſe or ſoul ſuperior will confide;
For when has reaſon triumph'd over love,
Or inclination been ſubdu'd by pride?

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES,
PUBLISHED
By Authority.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:
AT THE SECOND SESSION.

Begun and held at the City of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety.

AN act to enable the Officers and Soldiers of the Virginia line on Continental Eſtabliſhment, to obtain titles to certain lands, lying northweſt of the river Ohio, between the little Miami and Sciota,

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled*, That the act of Congreſs of the ſeventeenth of July, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, relative to certain locations and ſurveys made by, or on account of the Virginia troops on continental eſtabliſhment upon lands between the little Miami and Sciota rivers, north weſt of the Ohio, be, and the ſame is hereby repealed.

And whereas the agents for ſuch of the troops of the ſtate of Virginia who ſerved on the continental eſtabliſhment in the army of the United States, during the late war, have reported to the executive of the ſaid ſtate, that there is not a ſufficiency of good land on the ſoutheaſterly ſide of the river Ohio, according to the act of ceſſion from the ſaid ſtate to the United States, and within the limits aſſigned by the laws of the ſaid ſtate, to ſatisfy the ſaid troops for the bounty lands due to them, in conformity to the ſaid laws: to the intent therefore, that the difference between what has already been located for the ſaid troops, on the ſouth-eaſterly ſide of the ſaid river, and the aggregate of what is due to the whole of the ſaid troops, may be located on the north-weſterly ſide of the ſaid river, and between the Sciota and little Miami rivers, as ſtipulated by the ſaid ſtate.

Be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the department of war, ſhall make return to the executive of the ſtate of Virginia of the names of ſuch of the officers, non-commiſſioned officers and privates of the line of the ſaid ſtate, who ſerved in the army of the United States on the continental eſtabliſhment during the war, and who in conformity to the laws of the ſaid ſtate, are entitled to bounty lands; and ſhall alſo return ſtate the aggregate amount in acres due to the ſaid line by the laws aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid agents to locate to and for the uſe of the ſaid troops, between the rivers Sciota and Little Miami, ſuch a number of acres of good land, as ſhall, together with the number already located between the ſaid two rivers and the number already located on the ſouth-eaſterly ſide of the river Ohio, be equal to the aggregate amount, ſo to be returned as aforeſaid by the ſecretary of the department of war.

And be it further enacted, That the ſaid agents, as ſoon as may be after the locations, ſurveys and allotments are made and completed, ſhall enter in regular order, in a book to be by them provided for that purpoſe, the bounds of each location and ſurvey between the ſaid two rivers, annexing the name of the officer, non-commiſſioned officer or private originally entitled to each; which entries being certified by the ſaid agents or the majority of them, to be true entries, the book containing the ſame ſhall be filed in the office of the Secretary of ſtate.

And be it further enacted, That it ſhall be lawful for the Preſident of the United States, to cauſe letters patent to be made out in ſuch words and form as he ſhall deviſe and direct, granting to ſuch perſon ſo originally entitled to bounty lands, to his uſe, and to the uſe of heirs or aſſigns, or his or their legal repreſentative or repreſentatives, his her or their heirs or aſſigns the lands deſignated in the ſaid entries: Provided always, that before the ſeal of the United States ſhall be affixed to ſuch letters patent, the ſecretary of the department of war ſhall have endorſed thereon that the grantee therein named, was originally entitled to ſuch bounty lands, and that he has examined the bounds thereof with the book of entries filed in the office of the ſecretary of ſtate, and finds the ſame truly inſerted; and every ſuch letters patent ſhall be counterſigned by the ſecretary of ſtate, and a minute of the date thereof, and of the name of the grantees ſhall be entered of record in his office, in a book to be ſpecially provided for the purpoſe.

And be it further enacted, That it ſhall be the duty of the ſecretary of ſtate as ſoon as may be after the letters patent ſhall be ſo completed and entered of record, to tranſmit the ſame to the executive of the State of Virginia, to be by them delivered to each grantee; or in caſe of his death, or that right of the grantee ſhall have been legally transferred before ſuch delivery, then to his legal repreſentative or repreſentatives, or to one of them.

And be it further enacted, That no fees ſhall be charged for ſuch letters patent and record, to the grantees, their heirs or aſſigns, or to his or their legal repreſentative or repreſentatives.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, AUGUST THE TENTH, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

(TRUE COPY)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

STOCKBRIDGE, AUGUST 10.

We have the pleaſure to inform the public that by an eſtimate ſubmitted to the National Legiſlature, the produce of the duties of impoſt and tonnage, without calculating on the improving reſources of this country, will annually amount to 2,622,570 dollars—and that the whole ſum neceſſary for the ſupport of government, and the payment of the intereſt of the domeſtic debt, independent of that aſſumed of the State debts, amounts only to 1,660,861 dollars and 40 cents, leaving a ballance to be provided for, of 37,291 dollars and 40 cents. The annual proviſion for the aſſumed debts will amount to about 758,332 dollars; ſo that there will remain to be provided for in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two, 795,623 dollars. The exciſe yet remains untouched, and is beyond all doubt capable of producing a ſum greatly beyond what is required, and may provide a very handſome ſinking fund——From this ſtate of facts, we with pleaſure congratulate our countrymen on the happy proſpect of the re-eſtadliſhment of public credit, without the neceſſity of impoſing that moſt grievous of all burdens, and the moſt deſtructive of the agricultural intereſt—*direct taxes.*

THE TABLET.——No 139.

"Men often do good that they may be able to do ill with impunity.

EVERY man has a certain poſition from which he wiſhes his character may be viewed.—There perhaps is no one ſo notoriouſly vile, as not to flatter himſelf that his good qualities are more than a balance for his bad. This kind of ſelf-deceit is one of the principal checks againſt a progreſſive improvement in virtuous habits.—Such virtues, as can moſt conveniently be practiſed, or as beſt accord with our peculiar turn of mind, are deemed ſo eminently praiſeworthy as to afford an apology for omitting to practiſe others leſs convenient and agreeable to ourſelves.

Thus it happens that every profeſſion of men have characteriſtic virtues and vices, and for this reaſon the opinions and the conduct of a philoſopher are not predicated on any model borrowed from mere profeſſional people. There is a right and a wrong inherent in the nature of every action; and there is a ſpecies of artificial right and wrong which takes it character from a view, that is merely local or profeſſional. As mankind can only be held together and carry on the operations of ſociety by forming ſmall aſſociations or communities, and as theſe muſt all have diſtinct maxims and regulations ſuited to their particular ſituation, it muſt be expected the bulk of mankind will be governed in their conduct by a very narrow view of circumſtances. The different inſtitutions that have been formed in the world have generally adopted their principles on too contracted a ſcale. For when only temporary advantages are propoſed, or local objects regarded, it will happen that with a change of ſituation, the inſtitution itſelf will be annihilated. The revolution of government, the overturn of States, and the innumerable changes in religious ſects and ſyſtems, have been very much owing to their not having been built on thoſe general and immutable principles, whoſe force could operate in different ſituations of ſociety.

The defective baſis on which moſt inſtitutions are erected not only renders the term of their operation precarious, but ſubjects their votaries to certain local feelings and habits, not conſonant to the general ſenſe and happineſs of mankind. Thoſe people who are ſtrongly attached to particular modes of government or religion, are apt to ſuppoſe that their affections ſhould flow in a current equally circumſcribed as the parties to which they adhere. By this means, if they are zealous and honeſt to their peculiar ſects, they ſeem to imagine they acquire a right to indulge the exerciſe of the unſocial paſſions in their intercourſe with the world at large.

PRIZES
IN THE NEW-YORK CITY LOTTERY.

Prizes of 4l. *Drawn on Wednesday August 11.*

No.	232	3629	6233	10053	12312	15375	18372	21767
	344	635	349	079	369	493	613	949
	443	679	438	107	477	516	654	971
	559	691	453	120	531	522	717	995
	708	695	505	131	553	597	729	22072
	818	709	587	155	562	755	936	102
	820	718	594	195	721	813	19063	116
	862	746	690	202	722	822	064	197
	915	770	699	290	732	907	242	217
	922	810	742	348	820	971	338	374
	939	864	874	497	13221	16102	430	454
	948	910	919	586	347	180	434	464
	1138	942	7119	622	302	227	469	540
	201	957	7127	634	411	311	530	668
	286	4203	194	653	434	545	635	681
	392	361	532	660	512	711	747	810
	423	398	555	757	575	749	766	895
	445	671	620	777	650	795	779	911
	488	709	656	851	809	838	728	951
	669	749	660	897	839	920	863	982
	843	767	801	958	854	960	977	23082
	908	786	926	1101	920	978	20138	330
	954	825	967	088	950	17011	245	402
	2001	828	8113	100	14007	023	276	
	163	970	248	121	056	181	277	
	205	5005	546	153	126	298	303	725
	244	050	721	232	199	423	374	733
	263	073	836	291	292	441	629	903
	481	139	848	292	330	449	656	996
	523	242	939	305	338	528	715	24050
	528	315	959	386	559	616	748	100
	534	348	9059	416	561	659	815	130
	616	350	079	488	670	686	21075	137
	2876	496	267	628	714	687	086	188
	958	510	327	636	852	775	087	313
	3027	536	373	744	867	781	170	421
	169	580	445	816	987	910	177	427
	205	671	482	928	15000	960	273	444
	414	672	716	12144	109	976	447	576
	462	877	761	241	112	18013	557	605
	572	880	924	272	130	079	579	619
	522	984	965	280	364	110	673	690
	587	6102	992	310	369	158	691	705
		24725	24745	24857	24930	24979.		

Thursday.

No.	101	3014	6554	9756	12325	14220	16904	20289
	240	021	601	978		264	992	307
	278	142	631	980	352	284	17099	320
	316	210	976	999	407	395	123	444
	358	253	7067	10075	466	488	124	517
	494	413	123	102	471	517	185	557
	563	439	154	104	508	567	280	697
	587	742	173	106	524	570	372	727
	692	783	458	186	582	610	389	735
	717	997	483	187	637	661	492	772
	726	4029	521	403	660	692	506	922
	761	116	589	425	690	705	522	927
	798	233	705	456	824	15013	646	934
	806	225	815	518	855	155	650	963
	841	437	900	563	867	349	821	21022
	867	470	916	591	925	373	18005	048
	948	553	930	642	947	389	190	080
	1051	557	8026	678	13049	390	233	193
	090	646	156	968	058	855	301	556
	244	617	185	970	061	16018	453	609
	260	728	190	11026	125	078	574	633
	304	875	238	166	251	092	680	672
	391	903	262	185	353	100	860	735
	394	5081	359	303	515	133	964	806
	721	333	402	339	557	136	974	879
	945	369	466	359	604	188	19087	22076
	947	752	586	394	664	265	124	143
	2086	832	632	443	727	307	132	155
	291	858	666	531	781	335	560	349
	350	900	775	554	883	383	637	462
	444	936	849	612	899	419	644	492
	454	989	869	681	14012	452	675	669
	469	6133	908	758	016	497	717	710
	475	229	9004	823	053	700	748	742
	582	266	018	857	072	769	759	799
	725	270	064	12012	103	804	899	925
	838	282	154	048	141	827	996	23953
	892	358	217	114	144	860	20059	120
	940	461	282	189	148	861	082	154
	969	462	646	203	158	872	166	167
	991	473	726	213	164	876	252	237
	23257	23467	23523	23528	23560	23563	23579	23610
	903	968	24986	24090	24107	24115	24229	24317
			387	452	578	684	704	742
			790	839	879	934	969	987

Friday.

No.	144	3234	769	9247	12428	16131	19402	23137
	180	049	242	092	445	819	940	350
	182	578	288	493	770	17925	722	259
	183	355	203	188	253	230	306	564
	331	404	124	915	730	134	631	870
	404	593	606	10296	428	183	427	288
	446	664	7797	804	12060	628	20043	339
	458	286	594	999	978	600	144	734
	459	913	564	485	408	474	129	428
	585	222	823	085	263	862	630	269
	636	209	500	675	222	071	473	421
	854	4928	415	879	895	887	361	24375
	1772	823	299	157	191	690	262	625
	749	296	933	277	14933	513	21034	180
	880	436	197	708	225	532	688	672
	898	541	8410	124	117	417	829	206
	067	388	040	744	949	367	292	329
	253	070	852	111	237	970	965	323
	697	492	618	320	518	18564	224	490
	636	991	257	355	360	474	22006	279
	753	641	977	240	509	714	106	916
	250	5640	017	308	726	179	484	325
	824	538	799	658	506	259	630	
	116	564	592	11250	15071	080	298	
	368	264	796	154	247	806	595	
	017	362	652	148	607	023	954	
	150	209	736	143	770	644	539	
	2802	384	770	204	090	537	471	
	208	170	375	913	823	664	408	
	368	096	078	336	188	504	269	
	288	616	038	783	592	815	824	
	875	809	334	522	181	629	858	
	026	6934	640	795	464	669	365	
	068	215	9589	894	264	19345	963	
	572	265	673	116	16604	526	894	
	910	316	746	12705	443	906	23686	
	407	076	912	883	807	658	005	
	170	243	160	661	281	419	688	
	373	662	332	908	695	544	875	
	076	182	163	648	767	486	282	
	3130	575	973	702	186	767	613	

DISSUASIVE FROM SATIRE.

WHY should you waste your paper, pens and ink,
To write for fools who neither read or think?
Not all that *Swift* or *Churchill* ever said,
Can penetrate a Caput form'd of lead.—
Hold then——for *ridicule* asserts her rights,
When *blockheads* publish what an ass indites.

BOSTON, August 11.

THE *COLUMBIA.*

It is with real pleasure we announce, the safe arrival, in this port, on Monday last, of the Ship Columbia, Capt. Gray, from a voyage of adventure to the North West Coast of America.

This Ship, in company with the Sloop Washington, sailed on the 30th September, 1787, and the year following reached their place of destination—from whence the Columbia sailed with Furs, which she disposed of in China, on her return home.

To Messrs. Barrell, Brown, Bulfinch, Hatch, and Pintard, who planned the voyage, their country in indebted, for this experiment in a branch of commerce before unessayed by Americans: And to their care in providing every necessary for the comfort and convenience of the crews, may, under Heaven, be attributed the extraordinary degree of health which they have enjoyed; having lost but one man, by sickness, since they sailed.

Their country is also under obligation to the intrepid Navigators who have conducted this voyage—whose urbanity and civility have secured the friendship of the aboriginals of the country they visited; and whose honor and intrepidity have commanded the protection and respect of the European *Lords of the soil*, to the American flag; while that of another nation hath been forbidden to be unfurled on the coast.

The Columbia and Washington are the first American vessels who have circumnavigated the globe—and the Washington, which is only of 90 tons burthern, is the first Sloop of any nation ever sent on so great a voyage.

On the Columbia's arriving opposite the Castle, she saluted the flag of the United States with 13 guns; which was immediately returned therefrom—and on coming to her moorings in the harbour fired a federal salute—which a great concourse of citizens assembled on the several wharfs, returned with three huzzas, and a hearty welcome.

We are told, that one of the natives of the Island of Owhyhee, arrived in the Columbia.

NEW-HAVEN, August 11.

On the 10th of last month, about four o'clock in the afternoon, (the wind blowing fresh, and the weather being thick and foggy) the sloop Friendship of this port, John Ward, master, ran on a reef of rocks, near St. Peters, a little to the westward of Newfoundland, and was lost with her cargo of pine lumber; by which unfortunate accident, Mr. Richard Tritton, owner and supercargo of the vessel, was drowned; the rest of the company got on the rocks, where they remained about 24 hours, (without any sustenance) when they were taken off by some people from the shore, who treated them with great unkindness, refusing to let them have any of the articles driven on shore from the wreck;—and after suffering a variety of hardships they got to St. Peters, where they took passage in a vessel bound to New-York, which landed the mate and people, at one of the points of our harbour, last Sunday, but Capt. Ward proceeded in the vessel to New-York.

Mr. Tritton, was a native of Halifax, about 40 years of age, has resided several years in this city, and has left a widow and two children.

PETERSBURG, August 5.

On Saturday last, the Sheriffs of the different counties in this District, met at Brunswick Courthouse, and after comparing the polls, returned *William B. Giles*, as duly elected a Representative to Congress, in the room of the late *Theodoric Bland.*

NEW-YORK, August 18.

Government is formed in order to promote the general good, and that government is best which tends most directly to that end. The best security against the abuse of the powers of government, is knowledge.—It is indeed highly probable that a bad government will extinguish knowledge among the people, or that knowledge will reform a bad government. But tho an enlightened people would certainly attempt the reform, they would risk and suffer much in the undertaking—Even success has its dangers—for in the period of fermentation of men's minds, the love of novelty would constantly demand, and an acute ingenuity would supply an infinity of new schemes, which would prove pernicious—Every one would be an innovation, and every innovation in some degree unsettles the state of security which men form societies to enjoy—This uncertain state is dangerous to liberty.—A wise people therefore who enjoy liberty, have much at hazard, when they listen to those who advise to weaken their government. But when the government is derived from the people, it should be considered as the safe-guard of liberty. Instead of abstract opinions, let us appeal to facts which we all remember, and most of us with pain—In 1786, the government of the Union was no more than a shadow—arms were taken up in the eastern part of the United States. Was liberty more secure than at this period? Those who call themselves champions for liberty, and who exhort us to take away part of the powers of the National Government, so as to bring it nearly to the admired standard of the confederation, will deliberate whether they are not doing all in their power against our liberties. This is the government of the people—by reducing its powers they would diminish their own. They can only act as a body by means of a government. When government is dissolved, every man being reduced to act as an individual, becomes nothing—The people have always been cheated by the tale that *they* are to get the power which *government* loses—whereas, their ambitious leaders exercise it, and the people have commonly lost much of what they had before.

☞ *Dr. Price's Revolution Sermon may be had of the Editor.——Price 1/7.*

FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA MERCURY.

IMPROMPTU

ON HEARING OF THE DEATH OF GOV. LIVINGSTON.

O FRAIL mortality!—behold thy doom,
Heroes and sages crowd the narrow tomb!
The vet'ran PUTNAM, bows his laurel'd head,
And beckons sages to the mighty dead.;
FRANKLIN obeys—and treads the shadowy shore—
And the good LIVINGSTON is now *no more*—
His mighty soul reluctant to remain,
Elated, rush'd to join the illustrious train.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 18.

Last Thursday evening the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New-York held their quarterly meeting at the City-Tavern. The society, anxious of shewing their respect to the character of Col. M'GILLIVRAY, availed themselves of his presence in this city, and unanimously elected him an honorary member of the society, and immediately after a committee was appointed to conduct him to it. The Colonel was introduced to the presiding officers in their places, and received the compliments of the society. When the business of the society was finished, he partook of a collation provided for the occasion, and mingled with great affability in the festivity of the evening. An occasional song was prepared and sung by a visiting friend, and addressed to the *Chief* in terms so artless, and yet so affecting, as touched the hearts of the members with sensations uncommonly pleasurable.

The society were honored with the company of the Hon. SAMUEL JOHNSTON, Senator of the United States from North-Carolina, who had previously been elected an honorary member by a meeting of the society specially called for that purpose.

On Saturday last The PRESIDENT of the United States—His Excellency Gov. Clinton—The Secretary of State—Hon. Judge Blair—Colonel Humphreys, Major Jackson, and Mr. Nelson, embarked on board the Hancock Packet, Capt. Brown, on a tour to Rhode Island.

Extract of a letter from Boston, August 2.

"This day the ship Columbia arrived here—the particulars of her voyage you will see in the papers.—This mercantile enterprize does honor to the concerned.—There is no attempt too arduous for the adventurous spirit of Americans The sons of Columbia traverse the globe by sea and land; and nothing bounds them but the limits of creation. To what eminence must such a people attain under the fostering care of a wise, just and energetic government; but the misfortune of the world is, that there is scarcely *one good government* in it. You will perceive by some late publications, that violent suspicions are entertained that a want of rectitude and real patriotism have stained some recent transactions in ours, while in its infancy. Should these things be true, the selfish, unprincipled, avaricious wretches will find that excrations will follow them as their shadow, so long as any one remains to utter curses—but for the honor of human nature, and of our country, I hope better things."

The lottery mania appears to rage with uncommon violence. It is said there are nearly twenty lotteries now on foot in different States. The sale of tickets has been uncommonly rapid. Lotteries have been formed, published, the tickets sold, and drawn in the courle of 10 or 15 days. The rage for adventuring however begins to abate, and it now takes months to compleat, what has been transacted in a few days. Odd numbers have been so very fortunate, especially if sold to a very poor man, who borrowed the money, or parted with his coat to procure the ticket, that it is recommended to the fabricators of lotteries in future, to designate every ticket by such number only—the sale would be immensely expedited by the measure. So exceedingly strong was the faith of a certain person in odd numbers, that he purchased every ticket in a late lottery, whose number contained three threes. He however paid his full share of the deduction for the benefit of the lottery; but he imputed his misfortune to an extraordinary run of good luck which attended the intervening *odd numbers.*

There are some advantages which result from lotteries: A person for 6 weeks drank one dram less every morning, in order to save money enough to buy part of a ticket.

The Act for the relief of *Adam Caldwell*, title of which was published in our last, did not pass the Senate, but was referred to the next session.

Prizes in the New-York City Lottery of 10l. and upwards.

Prizes of 200l.	No.	10,455	17,461					
Prizes of 100l.	No.	23,578	22,375	22,244	10,127			
Prizes of 50l.	3072	32,593	93	13,153				
Prizes of 20l.	11,081	12,924	15,382	2,658	3,197	7,238	7,528	11,311
	14,861	19,204						
Prizes of 10l.	4,311	2,843	17,918	22,341	22,757	22,908	693	1986
	8064	9317	10,995	11,490	11,680	12,490	13,613	14,293
	17,696	18,998	19,570	23,709	601	902	2505	2604
	2705	6,93	6932	8697	16,442	18,475	22,429	5119
	7144	24,815	11,700	12,397	15,914	19,382		

DIED]—At Occanees, in the Indian country, Capt. JOSEPH SAVAGE, formerly of Boston.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.——NEW-YORK.

Sloop Matty, Jones, Turks-Island.
Mary, Harris, Augusta, 9 days.
Schooner Union, ——, Havre-de-Grace, 94.

TO BE LET,

On very low terms—and entered upon immediately, until the first of May next.

THAT elegant new TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, in the Bowery-Lane, formerly occupied by ROBERT GILBERT LIVINGSTON, deceased; it has seven Fire Places with a good Cellar under the whole House—a convenient out-House in the rear, with a Coach-House, and Stables; for further particulars enquire of MANGLE MINTHORN.

(2 w. t. f.) *Corporation Dock.*

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, July 23.

Debate on the amendment of the Senate to the Funding Bill, to assume a part of the State Debts.

MR. *Smith* (S. C.) after some introductory observations, said, that two points were generally conceded; namely that the debts, which, for distinction sake, were called state debts, had been incurred for the common welfare and general defence, and that those debts ought to be paid: The question was by whom? Whether by the several states or by the Union?

There was one principle, he said, which should be attended to in the discussion of this great question: that was, that the citizens of one state ought not to pay a greater price for independence than those of another, but that a citizen of New-Hampshire, in proportion to his means, should contribute as much towards the expences of the war as a citizen of Georgia.

Premising this principle as one which could not be shaken, it might serve as a standard by which the arguments on both sides ought to be tried. Should the States be left to pay their respective debts, it was evident that the citizens of those States which suffered most from the incursions and depredations of the enemy would pay a higher price for their liberties than the citizens of other States, because the debt would be larger, and the means of payment smaller. The burden would be therefore unequal, and every refusal to equalize it would be unjust. Whether the citizens of those States were viewed in the light of creditors of the public or not, the inequality would be apparent. If creditors, they would have a less chance of being paid than creditors of other States; the individual in South-Carolina who spilt his blood, furnished supplies or lent his money to carry on the war, would probably receive compensation at the rate of a shilling in the pound, while the individual in Maryland, with similar claims, would receive his compensation at the rate of fifteen shillings in the pound; and while the citizen who had casually received a continental instead of a State certificate, would be settled with at the rate of twenty shillings in the pound.

If the citizens of the suffering States were viewed not as creditors, but as individuals liable to such taxation as would be necessary to do justice to the creditor, the inequality was no less obvious. In one part of the union the people would be crushed with grievous taxes, in another the taxes would be trifling; the inequality indeed would exist in a compound ratio; for, in proportion to the amount of taxes necessary for the payment of its debt, would be the inability of the suffering State to pay them; inasmuch as a large debt would be an evidence of great exertions, and consequently of great distress; it would therefore follow, that in one State, either the creditor would lose his debt, or the citizens groan under an enormous burden, while in another State the creditor would have his debt well funded, and the citizens smile under an easy system of taxation.

Under the old confederation, this inequality, although incompatible with the true principles of the social compact, was, however tolerable, because each State retained all its resources; and because there was no other constitutional mode of equalizing the burden among the States than by a settlement of accounts. Under the present form of government it will be intolerable; because the impost, which to the States most in debt was the most valuable source of revenue, is relinquished to the union; and because Congress have it in their power, by the Assumption, to do away all disproportion. This measure will therefore stand the test of the principle above premised; for the creditors of all the States will be placed precisely on the same footing, and the citizens of all the States will be equally taxed.

An objection, however, is much depended on, derived from a supposed inequality, which will occur in the event of an Assumption: some States, it is said, have, since the peace, discharged a part of their debts by considerable exertions, and it is not just that their citizens should now contribute to the discharge of the debts of other States which have been remiss.

In order to give weight to this objection, great merit has been assumed by the former, and much censure inflicted on the latter who have been exultingly asked, why they had not made similar efforts. Such a question, Mr. Smith said, he was inclined to compare to the conduct of a man in the vigor of health, and who had never seen the face of a Doctor, asking a sick friend, still languid under the depression of a severe illness, why he did not eat heartily and take exercise as he did?

Each State, he presumed, undertook at the close of the war, such methods of extricating herself from her embarrassments as were within the compass of her abilities. He did not ascribe the payments some States had made to a greater degree of virtue in them than in others; nor could he suppose that the gentlemen who made this observation, seriously thought that an individual was more meritorious because he was a citizen of one State, than if he had been a citizen of another: or that an ideal boundary line of a State could operate so wonderfully on the human mind as to render the citizen on this side active in the performance of his political duties, and the citizen on the other side inactive? That being on the north side of the Potowmac or the Savannah, an individual would have more or less inclination to contribute his exertions for the public good, than if he were on the south side? Unless they insisted on these points, how could they account for these inequalities of which they complained; to what causes could they attribute the large debts of some states, and the smaller debts of others. The exertions of some members of the Union since the peace, to disincumber themselves of their burdens, and the supineness of others? Could they be traced to any other cause than a greater degree of suffering during the war, on the one part, and a greater abundance of resources since the peace on the other. Those states, which during the war were most invaded by the enemy, were at the peace most exhausted; and it was unreasonable to demand great exertions from them. In proportion to their struggles and efforts was their debt encreased: In the same proportion was their strength exhausted, and their resources drained—while other states, more fortunate, (and he envied them not their good fortune) contracted less debt during the war, and were fully competent to the discharge of that small debt at the peace.

He wished all these circumstances of comparative merit had been kept out of view, and that the question had been considered on its proper grounds of justice and policy; but as they had been contemplated by some members as necessary materials in the investigation, without which a proper estimate of the true merits of the question could not be formed, he considered it a duty he owed to the state he represented, to take some notice of the arguments which had been urged on that head.

Two points had been dwelt on—The large debts of some States, and the feeble exertions they had made to discharge them. He was happy he had it in his power to clear up in a few moments, the doubts of every candid mind on both those points, as they related to South-Carolina. With respect to the first, the size of her debt might be accounted for, from the following circumstances:—that she paid, fed, equipped and cloathed the whole Continental line of South-Carolina from its first raising to the 1st January 1782, a period of seven years; that the defence of the whole Southern trade fell chiefly on South-Carolina, as well as the protection of a considerable extent of sea coast, which cost an immense sum for vessels of war, gallies, &c.—While Georgia and Virginia had their gallies on continental establishment, South-Carolina had to pay her own—that Charleston was three several times attacked by the British forces, in 1776, 1779 and 1780, which induced an enormous expence for fortifications; sinking vessels to obstruct their passage up the rivers; arming and calling forth the militia; purchasing horses, naval military stores; that at the time the British arms attacked the State on the sea coast, the savages and tories attacked it in the West—that in addition to all this, the State had assumed out of the hands of its citizens charges against the United States, liquidated by their Commissioners amounting to more than two millions of dollars—that while the citizens of some States received hard money, the citizens of South-Carolina were compelled to receive certificates for the supplies which were furnished to the Southern army; and that the State had moreover been at a vast expence in raising and equipping some regiments of horse, under the sanction of General Greene.—These were some of the causes of the large debt that State had long groaned under. He then adverted to the steps she had taken since the peace to discharge it. Much could not be expected from people distressed as her citizens were; many of whom owed considerable private debts to British merchants at the breaking out of the war, and had been bereft of almost the whole of the property with which those debts were to be discharged. A State, which for the space of six or seven years had been constantly struggling with the enemy; which had lost its crops for several successive years; whose towns had been burnt; all the furniture of its citizens destroyed; deprived of upwards of 30,000 negroes; nearly one half of its labourers; the property of the citizens torn from them by British plunderers, or by American impressments; multitudes of their citizens killed; in so much that in the district of Ninety-Six alone, there were 1400 widows at the close of the war—could not be censured with any propriety for having made slender exertions to discharge her debts. In 1784, she attempted a funding system, and had kept down the interest ever since, which alone, considering her situation, was a considerable exertion, as the annual interest amounted to upwards of 300,000 dollars: She had also sunk upwards of a million and a half of the principal, and would have done more had the crops been favorable; but from 1783 to 1787, in consequence of the depopulation of labourers, the bad state of the fields, and a succession of bad seasons the planters had annually made scarce half a crop. He did not mention these circumstances to make a parade of them, but for the purpose of removing impressions unfavorable to the citizens of that country which seemed to exist in the minds of some of the members.

TO BE CONTINUED.

FROM THE NEW-YORK DAILY GAZETTE.

SONG.

Sung in the ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY, *on Thursday evening last, when Col.* ALEXANDER M'GILLIVRAY *was present.*

TUNE——Nottingham Ale.

AMONG polish'd nations for centuries past,
The Hero, the Saint, have by custom assign'd
A day to their honor, which ever shall last
While gratitude softens the hearts of mankind.
For this cause to-day,
The Cross we display,
To honor St. Andrew, the great and the good;
Who, despising the shame,
Laid to glory the claim,
And seal'd, like a martyr, the truth with his blood.

Perhaps his last moments, those moments of pain,
Might be sweet'ned with prospects of what would ensue;
When one of his children should make the way plain,
And people Elysium with converts from you.
When Ohio's fair plains
Should enlarge the domains
Of the Prince, and the Lover and Giver of Peace;
And a Son of his own
Have the merit, alone,
Of making all Indian hostilities cease.

The time is at hand, nay, already appears,
When the Empire of Reason shall govern the world,
And Error, tho' sanction'd by thousands of years,
With contempt, as it ought, from our bosoms be hurl'd.
With a great and just view
This Truth we'll pursue,
That feature or colour no difference can be,
In the eye of that Mind
Which call'd forth Mankind,
To make them one family, happy and free.

What a wide scene of rapture my eye now beholds,
When I turn to the West the enkindling view,
Their frank tawney children my bosom enfolds,
And clasps them with ardor, as brothers, like you.
Perhaps, ere I die,
My children or I,
With safety and comfort may traverse this land
And bless this fair day,
When St. Andrew's sway,
Impelled their Leader to give me his hand.*

May plentiful seasons, a sun ever mild,
A spirit of kindness and friendship sincere,
Transform to an Eden your desarts so wild,
And sympathy only occasion a tear.
When your'e gone far away,
Oh! remember the day,
When here joy and harmony mingled their pow'rs,
To keep up the fame
Of St. Andrew's name,
And embellish'd his shrine with a chaplet of flowers.

* *Here the Chief and the Poet shook hands with great cordiality, and the members present participated heartily in the exchange of friendly sentiments.*

This day published,

And to be sold by THOMAS ALLEN, Queen-Street, corner of Fly-Market,

A COLLECTION OF

ESSAYS AND FUGITIVE WRITINGS,

On various subjects.

By NOAH WEBSTER, *Jun.*

The Mail Diligence,

FOR PHILADELPHIA,

LEAVES the Ferry-Stairs, at New-York, *Ten* minutes after *Eight* o'clock every morning except Sunday.

Stage Office, City Tavern, Broad-Way, New-York June 5, 1790.

James F. Sebor, and Co.

Have removed from No. 59, to No. 187, Water-Street, near the Fly-Market,

WHERE they negociate all kinds of PUBLICK SECURITIES—BILLS OF EXCHANGE. &c. as usual.

New-York, April 8, 1790. tf.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LOTTERY.

THE Managers af the STATE LOTTERY, present the Public with the First Class of the *Massachusetts semi-annual State Lottery*, which will commence drawing in the *Representatives' Chamber*, in Boston, on the Seventeenth of *March* next, or *sooner*, if the Tickets shall be disposed of.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 Tickets, at *Five Dollars* each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the use of the Commonwealth.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000	are	6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7595		8		60680
8388 Prizes.				125000
16612 Blanks.				
25000.				

☞ TICKETS may be had of the several Managers, who will pay the Prizes *on demand*—of the TREASURER of the Commonwealth—of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-Store, *Franklin's-Head, Court-Street*, and at other places as usual.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boston, July 28, 8790.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

July 13, 1790.

NOTICE *is hereby given, that Proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the first day of October next inclusive, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty first day of December 1791, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts herein after mentioned, viz.*

At any place or places, betwixt Yorktown in the state of Pennsylvania, and Fort Pitt and at Fort Pitt,

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intosh, on the River Ohio, and at Fort M'Intosh.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort M'Intosh and the mouth of the River Muskingum, and at the mouth of the River Muskingum.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muskingum, and up the said River to the Tuscarowas, and at the Tuscarowas, and thence over to the Cayoga River, and down the said River to its mouth.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the river Muskingum, and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the said River Scioto.

At any place or places, betwixt the month of Scioto River, and the mouth of the great Miami at the mouth of the great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids, on the Falls of the Ohio, and at the said Rapids.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the great Miami, up the said Miami, to and at Piquetown, and thence over to the Miami Village, on the river of the same name which empties into Lake Erie.

At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabash, thence up the said Wabash to Post St. Vincennes, at Post St. Vincennes, and thence up the said river Wabish, to the Miami Village, before described.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Wabash river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places, on the east side of the river Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami Village.

At any place or places, from the Miami Village to Sandusky, and at Sandusky, and from Sandusky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places, betwixt Venango and Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf betwixt Le Beuf and and Presq'Isle, at Presq'Isle, and betwixt Presq' Isle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places, on the road from Fort Pitt, to the mouth of Cayoga river, by the way of Big Beaver creek.

At any place or places, on the east side of the Mississippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the river Margot inclusively.

At any place or places, from the said river Margot, to the river Yazou inclusively.

At any place or places from the mouth of the river Tennesee, to Ocochappo or Bear creek, on the said river inclusively.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts not specified in these proposals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on, betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky,
One quart of salt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of Candles,
} *per. 100 rations,*

The proposals must specify the lowest price per ration. No credit is required.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

By Order of the Honorable Richard Morris, Esq. Chief Justice of the State of New-York.

NOTICE is hereby given to Lewis M'Donald, of Connecticut an absent debtor, that upon application and due proof made to the said chief justice by a creditor of the said Lewis M'Donald pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the said State, entitled "An act for relief against absconding and absent debtors," passed the 4th April, 1786; he, the said chief justice, has directed all the said Lewis M'Donalds estate, within this State, to be seized, and that unless he shall discharge his debts within twelve months after the publication of this notice, the same will be sold for the payment of his creditors. Dated the 3d May, 1790.

New-York, May 7, 1790. (1w. 1y.)

CONTINENTAL
AND
STATE SECURITIES,
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
AT NO. 196. WATER-STREET.

☞ *A generous price will be given for Military Rights of Land and Jersey Paper Money.* May 4.

☞ *A large impression of this paper having been struck off from the commencement of the second volume April 14.—Those who incline to become subscribers from that period, may be furnished with the number compleat.*